

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

NUMBER 107.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

DESCRIPTION PRICES.—*In Advance.*—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$9; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$4.

CLUB PRICES.—*In Advance.*—5 Country \$10; or Tri-Weekly for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin \$1—1 copy for 1 year \$15.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if partly in arrears, it will be sent until paid. Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

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Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial column, and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular publication, one-half the above price, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisers inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above price.

Advertisers, kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—*In WEEKLY JOURNAL.*—Each square (10 line) or less, first insertion..... \$1.00

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No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1857.

COAL BY RIVER AND BY RAILROAD.—A COMPANION.—The present winter has been one of unthought severity. It has come upon us unprepared. It has filled with terror the hovels of the poor. It has brought suffering into the palaces of the rich. The work-shops have been closed at its approach. Its icy breath has been made more piercing by want of fuel.

Who shall say that he, who "moves in a mysterious way," may not have sent this winter upon us to "take us to a sense of our real condition? We have slumbered for years upon the verge of a precipice. The river that laves our wharves is treacherous. It has often threatened our city with ruin by failing to supply us with the necessary quantity of coal. The crisis has come at last. Were it not for the railroads that now supply us wood, our condition would be desperate. We know too that those railroads were not built for this purpose. They have only proved to be fortunate sources of partial and temporary relief.

If a stranger were to pass through our city now and see its manufactories all closed and its inhabitants shivering over little fires, and were to be informed that there are inexhaustible coal mines owned by an incorporated company within 75 miles of our city; and that this company proposed to connect the city by railroad with the coal mines if the city would aid them in a sum sufficient to buy the iron for 15 or 20 miles of the road—what would such a stranger say, if our city refuses the aid? Would he not say that we were not only unwise, but that we were deeply culpable for depending upon the river for our fuel when that river is but another name for ice and sand-bars? Would he not say that we were blind to our dearest interests in so long depending on the river, and that such dependence was the obstacle to all our prosperity and always would be its bane? And would he not add that there is a mountain of negligence, nay, almost of guilt resting upon those who can prevent such a state of things, yet do not? Those who know the extent of the coal fields within our reach in Grayson county and have the means of connecting our city with them by a never failing railroad, and yet compel those, who cannot help themselves, to depend upon a river which never has and never will be a reliable source of supply, are deeply responsible for their neglect.

No one who has observed the condition of the Ohio river for a series of years and noted the frequent calamities it has brought upon our people can doubt for a moment the necessity of looking to a more reliable source for our fuel. No surer way of oppressing our poor population can be resorted to than to depend exclusively upon that river for our supply of coal. No policy more dangerous to our manufacturing interests could be adopted. No surer mode of retarding the progress of our city could be pursued.

We must have our coal from a source not subject to the casualties of the river. No city can become great that occupies our locality and pursues our past policy. Our supply of coal is a monopoly controlled by ice and sand-bars. Monopolies are tolerable only when they supply us with what we want even at exorbitant rates. But, when they both extort and fail to supply, the sooner they are broken up the better.

There are many of our citizens who have the idea in their minds that coal cannot be transported by railway so as to compete with river navigation. It might be a sufficient answer to all such arguments to reply that we don't care whether a railroad will compete with the river or not, provided it furnishes us with coal when we want it. We do not propose to dam up the river when we build a railroad. Let each mode of bringing coal take care of itself. We will buy the river when it suits us and of the railroad when that suits us better. We shall at least have two sources of supply, and coal will thus be made cheaper and more plentiful.

But those who think that railroads cannot compete with rivers are entirely mistaken. They have

formed their opinions from erroneous or exaggerated data, furnished principally by engineers in their estimates for new railroad projects. These knights of the chain and compass take particular care at such times to convince stockholders that the freight upon the road will pay good dividends, and, of course, to do this they put the freight tariff at the highest figure. They would make a ton of ordinary merchandise cost thirty or forty cents per mile, and leave the inference to be drawn that a ton of coal would cost the same, when, in fact, coal can be transported cheaper than almost anything else. The proof lies in the fact that all the railroads which make a business of carrying coal charge for it less than for almost any other kind of freight. The first engineer of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, in his report for 1854, gave us a table of profits to be derived from the freights upon the road and estimated the cost at \$1 per ton for transporting cotton, \$5 per ton for rope and bagging, \$5 per ton for pork, \$4 per ton for flour, \$7 per ton for whiskey, \$5 per ton for tobacco, \$9 per ton for live stock, and \$6 per ton for merchandise in general. (See page 132.) At such prices as these it would not be difficult to show that coal can be transported by railroad so as to compete with the river, and it must be admitted that such charges would yield a handsome revenue for the road. But we take the ground that railroads are built for us instead of our being made for railroads. They are nothing but wood and iron, and they must minister to our necessities instead of our adapting ourselves to them.

Let us compare the cost of coal by river with that by railroad transportation and see from reliable data how the matter stands. The cost of digging coal from the Pittsburg mines may be set down at two cents per bushel. It will require half a cent more per bushel to deliver the coal. The privilege of mining is to be paid to the owner of the lands will be half a cent more. Allow another half cent for contingencies, and we have the coal in boats at the river at a cost of three and half cents per bushel. A pair of coal-boats to bring the coal to Louisville will cost \$600. The outfit for these boats cost \$200 more. Fourteen men, at \$25 each, are required to bring the boats to Louisville, making the sum of \$550. The pilot will cost \$150 and provisions \$75. A pair of boats will therefore cost \$1375, and they will contain 25,000 bushels of coal. It is easy to estimate how much this is per bushel. It amounts to five and one-half cents as the cost of the transportation of each bushel of coal. Add this five and one-half cents to the three and one-half which it costs to get the coal into the boats and we have nine cents as the cost of each bushel of coal that is brought from Pittsburg to our market by the river. If from this cost be deducted the price at which the boats and lines are sold it would not reduce the cost more than half a mill per bushel, which may really be regarded as nothing.

We understand that a company owning coal lands in Grayson county, styled the "State Mining, Manufacturing, and Building Company," if they have not already done so, will make a direct proposition to the City Council for the loan of the city bonds in a sum sufficient to buy the iron for fifteen or twenty miles of road. When the company shall have built their road, branching from the Louisville and Nashville road at a point 55 or 60 miles from Louisville, so that the whole distance for transporting the coal will be about 75 miles, what will it cost them to bring coal from the mines of this company in Grayson county over 75 miles of railroad and deliver it at the depot in Louisville?

The regular rate of tonnage for coal upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is about six-tenths of a mill per bushel for each mile. We do not see why our road cannot bring us coal at the same rate. The Philadelphia and Reading road transports coal at a much less rate and makes money by it. At this rate, it would cost four and one-half cents per bushel to bring the Grayson county coal over 75 miles of railroad. This would be one cent per bushel less than it costs to bring it here by the river, as before shown. But if this company should build their road they would no doubt be able to make a contract with the Louisville and Nashville road for the privilege of running a freight train over their road once per day for a fixed sum per year. This course would reduce the price very considerably. In any event, if this company should make the fifteen miles of railroad to connect the coal lands of Grayson with the L. and N. road, they would own this 15 miles of road, which would leave only 55 miles of the L. and N. road over which to transport their coal. This would reduce the cost per bushel to three and one-third cents. Allow then the same rates for mining and delivery which are paid at the Pittsburg mines, and we have coal from Grayson county to cost six and five-sixths of a cent per bushel, delivered at the depot in the city of Louisville. We will call it six and one-half cents per bushel, and this we think will cover all the costs of the coal brought from Grayson county and delivered at our depot in this city. It would, therefore, cost two and a half cents less per bushel brought here by railroad than by river.

Does not this look like competing with the river? In this calculation we suppose the river to be always navigable and that no boats will ever be lost; a supposition which we know to be without foundation, and the opposite of which we experience almost every year by the exorbitant prices we pay for coal when the river is low, or locked with ice, or when our coal merchants have lost boats and been compelled to make up their losses by increasing the price of coal they have to sell us.

All that a company who shall build this branch road can get for their coal over 6½ cents per bushel would be profit on the investment. Let us suppose that the coal lands of this company have cost them \$500,000 and that this is the value they put upon them and the basis upon which their stock is issued, and that they will sell their coal in Louisville at ten cent per bushel. Louisville consumes from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 of bushels of coal per year, and if this company only supplied of this quantity 1,500,000 bushels at a cost to them of 6½ cents per bushel, and that at 10 cents, the profit would be 3½ cents per bushel. This would make the sum of \$52,500, which would be equal to ten and one-half per cent. on the capital invested.

If we suppose that this company supplied three millions of bushels, the per cent. on the capital invested would be twenty-one per cent. This would be a handsome dividend to go among the stockholders.

ers, after deducting from it all expenses; and, if they wanted to compete with the river and supply the entire market, all the stockholders would have to do would be to agree to sell coal at 8½ cents per bushel and make twelve per cent. on the capital invested instead of twenty-one per cent. The river would thus act as a check upon the railroad, or *vice versa*, the railroad would be a check on the river monopoly. Thus coal would be made always plentiful in our market at a very low and uniform rate.

In the calculations we have made with regard to the cost per bushel of transporting coal we have assumed 2,000 pounds as a ton and allowed only 25 bushels of coal to the ton. The truth is, however, there are more pounds and more bushels in a ton of coal, but we wish to be under the real cost instead of beyond it.

If the facts and calculations we have given are correct, there can be no doubt of the propriety of the city lending her aid to the State Mining, Manufacturing, and Building Company for the construction of this road. It would not cost the city in any event over \$250,000, and this would only be in her credit.

The company will take the bonds of the city at thirty years and mortgage their road to secure the payment of the annual interest and the principal at maturity. We understand that the company do not ask the delivery of the bonds until their branch road is graded and bridged ready for the iron, nor until the city authorities are satisfied that there is coal on the lands of this company to justify the construction of the branch road. Nothing can be fairer than this proposition, and we think the city should at once accede to it. Before the ordinance appropriating the money to buy the iron will be voted on by the people, a geological survey of the lands of the company may be made to determine whether or not the coal is there in quantities sufficient to justify the enterprise.

We hope that the "State Mining, Manufacturing, and Building Company," if they have not already done so, will make a direct proposition to the City Council for the loan of the city bonds in a sum sufficient to buy the iron for the road. We have no doubt that the Council will pass an ordinance making the appropriation and that the people will vote for it by an overwhelming majority. We are all weary of the river and willing to embark in any reasonable enterprise to place us beyond the contingencies of ice and sand-bars. Our sufferings this winter, both physically and commercially, will not soon be forgotten.

We owe it to our poor population, we owe it to our manufacturing interests, and we owe it to ourselves to secure for the future a constant supply of fuel at a cheap and uniform rate. This can be effected only by railroad connection with some one of the coal fields around us. The coal lands of this company are the nearest to us, and the road they propose to build is by far the cheapest that we can possibly get. In fact, this road will cost the city nothing, except the loan of her credit. Ample security may be given to pay the interest on the bonds of the city, and also to liquidate the principal at maturity. We know of no railroad that can be built cheaper than this, to insure a constant supply of coal at a cheap and uniform rate.

These lines, which are unquestionably very fine, whatever may be thought of the subject, come to us from a girl, who subscribes herself our "little friend," and says that this is about her first attempt at writing for publication. We will thank our "little friend" to give us her name:

[For the Louisville Journal.]

T O G E O. D. PRENTICE.

Thou art a scholar. Proud one, thou didst find The waters running from the crystal fount Of knowledge, pure as snow-flakes and more bright Than diamonds, as all beaded they dropped down Clear-sparkling from the brim. Thou didst remain beneath the spray which circled thee around Until thy bright locks with the droppings hung And thy pure bough shone in the radiance. It was thy glorious fancy lured thee there And bade thee on the surface gaze and then Toss with deep ecstasy the limpid blue From whose unfathomable depths thou since Hast drunk deep drafts of high and priceless worth.

Thou art a poet, and thy thrilling voice Its deep-toned eloquence has sounded o'er Our native land, has echoed through those high, Brave hearts that cling to country, home, and thee. It swept across the flowery torrid clime, It penetrated to the South's warm heart, It dimpled o'er the purple seas until It tracked its bright and glorious way along The icy Northern vales and reached the cold Norwegian's heart and melted it like ours.

Thou art a patriot! Nobly, honored one, Hast thou striven onward through the maddening waves That beat so wildly on our shores. Oh how Thy mighty heart was tried when fearful groans Rose up from dying laws! But did despair Settle in thy keen eye? did thy nerves warn Falter e'en for a moment? No, ah no! Thou didst but stand more firmly in thy might!

Will honor stand abashed, and Justice weep Her smiling face from thee? Shall Fame the while Remain unheard, or Truth refuse to speak? No, thy name beams on temples reared so high That angels perch thereon—temples bright Whose deep foundations have been laid in hearts That oft have throb'd for many noblest ones, But now throb chiefly, glorious one, for thee.

HASKINVILLE, JAN. 12.

SAD NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.—The private intelligence that reaches us from the seat of war in Nicaragua is even more distressing than that we receive through the papers. We have seen a letter from E. E. Scales, son of Dr. Scales, who states that out of the large and gallant party which left this city last June under the command of Col. Allen, only eight remain alive. George Burnett, a very estimable and well known young man, died on the afternoon of the day the letter was written—December 20. Worden Pope was also dead. The writer further states that he had not changed his clothing for four months, and that he and all his comrades were covered with vermin. A change of raiment was promised them on the 1st of January, but there were no prospects of the promises being fulfilled.

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, formerly our Minister at the Court of St. James and Speaker of the House of Representatives for a number of years, died last Thursday. He was a man of fine talents, and a Virginia gentleman throughout. Mr. S. was the father of Col. John W. Stevenson of this State.

IN THE CONCERT OF BERTINI.—This accomplished vocalist was greeted last evening by a very appreciative audience at Mozart Hall. She sang with great power and effect, and she was particularly attractive in her wonderful imitative variations of the voice. None who heard Bertini could fail being impressed with her natural talents, which if cultivated might place her in the front rank of musical aristocrats.

The execution of several pieces upon the guitar by Mr. Hernandez elicited very just applause. We have never seen any one who possesses so complete a mastery over this delightful instrument.

DROWNING A DEAD NEGRO.—The Abingdon Virginian understands that a man from Bristol was committed to the jail in that place on Saturday, for drowning a dead negro. In other words, the charge is, that a trader, losing a negro child, and not having time to stop and bury it, employed the accused to do so, who, instead of performing his duty according to contract, nailed the child up in a box and threw it in the creek near Bristol, where it was subsequently found.

THE STUDIO OF MR. GANTER.—At the request of a friend, whose request we rarely, if ever, slight, we called at Mr. Ganter's studio, on Saturday last, to look upon a gem of art from the easel of that artist, upon which great numbers of the people of Louisville have gazed with admiration. This beautiful specimen of a glorious art is a full length portrait of one of the loveliest women of this city—one whose graces of person are even surpassed by her graces of intelligent goodness in all its diversified forms.

The artist has not only portrayed the features of this lady upon his canvas, but has caught the very spirit of her soul, and it breathes a triumph of genius. Mr. Ganter, with all of his numerous friends, has good reason to feel proud of this achievement of his art, for it is full of merit of the highest kind.

We cord

## EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4, 1857.

**A SUSPENSION BRIDGE.**—Mr. John A. Roebling, of Trenton, who constructed the Niagara Suspension Bridge, and is now building a similar bridge over the Ohio from Cincinnati to Covington, suggests in a letter, published by the Journal of Commerce, the construction of a suspension bridge from Brooklyn to New York city, which shall be 200 feet high in the centre, so as to allow the passage of the tallest vessel under it. Over the bridge two railroad tracks to be laid, upon which passenger trains to be run every five minutes. The trains to be drawn over by means of wire ropes, passed over machinery, to be moved by stationary steam engines at each end of the bridge. A massive stone column at each end, of three hundred feet in height, to sustain wire cables, to which the tracks are to be attached. The estimated cost of the work will be two millions of dollars, which, it is calculated, will yield a net income of \$600,000—leaving a very handsome profit.

**Mr. William Reddon, of Minto, Canada, was frozen to death at his own door.** He attended the election at Harriston on that day, and on returning home found the door locked, his wife having gone over to a neighbor's house, and it is supposed that he sat down to await her return. Mrs. R., however, not expecting him to return that evening, remained at her son's house over night, and on proceeding home in the morning found her husband lying at the door, a corpse.

**A mother and four daughters, all of whom reside in Northampton, have, collectively, approached the altar of Hymen seventeen times.** The mother has had four husbands, one of her daughters four, and the others three each.

**DR. KANE.**—A letter dated Havana, Jan. 23d, says: Doctor Kane is fast recovering. His mother is now here, and, under her gentle nursing, there are strong hopes entertained of his ultimate restoration to perfect health.

**A building owned and occupied by David Sheppard as a residence and grocery at Lexington, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning.** The contents were nearly all saved.

**AMERICAN LADIES IN PARIS.**—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette, writing on the 5th ult., says:

On last Sunday morning eighty-seven American ladies and gentlemen were presented by our Minister to the Emperor and Empress, in the Salle des Marchaux, at the Tuilleries. The Imperial decree, which requires that all ladies should appear at the evening receptions in trains, would exclude many, who are desirous of witnessing the ceremonies of a court, from the possibility of a presentation, had not the Empress kindly consented to receive foreigners at a morning levee, when a full-dress carriage toilet is the costume prescribed by etiquette.

**THERMOMETRIC VARIATIONS.**—The variations in thermometers on extreme cold days has often been a subject of remark. Professor Caswell, of Brown University, in a letter to the Providence Journal, has the following remarks with regard to these discrepancies:

The imperfection of thermometers will perhaps account, to some little extent, for these discrepancies; but there must have been a great difference in the actual temperature. The ordinary test for a thermometer is to place it in snow water, where it should stand at 32 degrees (Fahr.), and in boiling water, or better, the steam of boiling water, where it should stand at 212 degrees. If it satisfies these tests, and if the tube is of uniform dimensions, it is deemed to be a good thermometer.

There is a further consideration worthy of attention. The thermometers which differed so widely this morning at their different stations, when the air was very still, and had been so for some 10 or 12 hours, nearly all agreed in giving fourteen or fifteen below zero during the violent wind of yesterday morning. The conclusion seems certain that there must be an extraordinary settling down of the cold air in the valleys during still cold weather.

A correspondent, writing from Springfield, Vt., makes the following statement which confirms the concluding remark of Prof. Caswell:

On the morning of the 24th, in the village and valleys of this town the mercury indicated from 31 to 40 degrees below zero, and even to its resting place, at the same time on higher land a mile distant correct thermometers indicated but 24 degrees below. The continuous cold for forty hours had very much exhausted the low, dense, and dormant atmosphere of its calorific power which passed to the upper strata of moving air and caused in a measure this real difference in the temperature, which at other times is nearly equal.

**DEATH OF AN INTERESTING OBJECT.**—An interesting specimen of humanity—interesting at least to those who are curious in observing human nature in all its forms, from the lowest to the highest grade of development—died recently at the Lunatic Asylum at Flatbush, L. I. She was born at Brooklyn, of foreign parents, and has been an inmate of the Asylum for seven years, and at the time of her death had attained the age of fourteen. Visitors of the institution found her an object of great interest, and she always manifested pleasure at the curiosity with which she was regarded. Her very small head, prominent face, which she had a habit of thrusting forward, and her quick, restless motions gave her some resemblance to the ape tribe, and from this similitude she was commonly known as *Monkey Mary*.

We are indebted to Dr. Thomas Turner, the accomplished chief of the Hospital, for the following particulars developed at the post-mortem, which showed that death was occasioned by phthisis. Her body was tolerably well developed for her age, but her brain, "the seat of the mind," was extremely small, weighing only eight ounces, while the average weight of the brain of the female adult is fifty-two ounces. The dimensions of the head compared with the average size were—

Circumference...13½ in., general average 21 in. Longest diameter. 4½ in., do do 7½ do. From opening of ear over top of head. 8 in., do do 15½ do.

Whether a specific volume of brain is necessary for the development of the mental faculties, and that where it is under a certain size idiocy is the invariable result, is a question that has engaged the attention of physiologists for the reason that, if true, it affords the strongest proof that the brain is the organ of the intellectual functions. Dr. Denys denies intelligence to cranials which are only from 14 to 17 inches in circumference, and Andrew says 18 inches may be regarded as the circumference necessary for intelligence. The total want of intellect in the subject of this notice, where there was apparently no disease or abnormal condition of the brain apart from deficiency in size, confirms the correctness of the observations of these authorities.

She had not acquired a word of language excepting "yes" and "no," not because of any defect in the organs of speech and hearing, for these were developed, but from inability to appreciate the significance of speech. Indeed her capacity for instruction did not seem to be superior to that of the more sagacious of the canine species. She had been taught to open or shut a door, to pick up a stick when told, but at that point her ability to understand speech or pantomime ceased. When pleased, displeased, or in pain, her countenance was quite expressive of emotion. In appearance and degree of intelligence she very much resembled the children exhibited some years ago as "Aztecs."—N. Y. Courier.

(From the London Times, Jan. 17.)

**CHINA.**—We have received the China Mail Extra, dated Hong-Kong, November 24th, being nine days' later intelligence than that received by the last mail.

The most stirring events have been an insane attack by Imperialists on board a United States ship-of-war, and the well-merited punishment which followed the firing on them.

"The Barrier Forts being entirely demolished, the Americans intend to retire from the quarrel, it is said, and wait the issue of Admiral Seymour's demonstration before again operating. The French have also withdrawn their men-of-war's men from the factories, and report has it, have taken possession of the Liptai Forts on one of the branches of the river. These they intend holding pending the arrangement of some matters which they, too, have to present to the government of China, the recent cruel torture and murder of the missionary Chaptalaine having yet to be explained to the authority qualified to receive the explanation.—M. de Montigny—now on his way here from Cochin China.

"Disappointed in the hope of bringing the Canton Government to a proper sense of duty by the harsh means reported in our last summary, Admiral Seymour now relies, apparently, and with reason on coercion by the people. With this, or some such view, his Excellency is intriguing the foreign quarter, has had captured junks filled with the remains of demolished forts, and is sinking them in those parts of the river where danger from fire-rafts has to be apprehended—booming off those tracks which it may be found necessary to open on an early occasion. Every native boat that approaches the factories is fired on, though few, since the Niger has been guardship, had the temerity to come in reach of her unsparring sharpshooters.

"A covered way from the British factory to the southwest corner of the city wall is in contemplation, too, it is reported, so rendering the next attack on the city a work of comparative ease and safety. In place of the withdrawn French and American guards, some companies of her Majesty's 59th Regiment have been sent hence, though but few are required, 100 English bayonets properly disposed, being quite sufficient to hold at bay as many Chinese as can be brought against them on the land side; and it would be quite possible for Admiral Seymour, even with the force at present under his control, to take possession of and to hold securely all that quarter of the new city extending west from the Governor-General's official residence, and north up to the wall of the old city, distant but a few yards from the extremity of the building spoken of.

"All the officers as well as men vied with each other in acts of daring; and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gallant Commanders Foote, Bell, and Smith, for their courageous determination on Lieutenants Lewis, Watman, Guthrie, Davenport, English, Carter, and Simpson, for the gallant manner in which they led their separate divisions into action; on Masters Adams, Shepard, and Leul, Belknap, for their very able performances on that musical instrument called a howitzer, which sounded the death knell to many a foe; on Captain Simms and his gallant corps of Marines, who were ever ready to mete out to the foe his deserts, and to preserve the honor of that flag untautished; and, lastly, on the remaining defenders of the ship, who, though their part, and were eager for the fray."

"PROCLAMATION.—Yeh, Governor-General of the Two Kwangs, issues this edict for the soldiers and people. I have given charge to all that have been ordered to you—the people. You have looked upon me as your father and I have looked upon you as children. Four years ago the rebels arose in several hundreds of thousands and vented with united strength to resist them, which were very terrible. You must now have manifested your merits in behalf of the country."

"The rebels have released disturbances, attacking our heavenly dynasty, destroying forts, burning the shops, and making war on the city." The anxiety on the minds of the Chinese people is evident, and your united wrath, too, has been aroused. Now, I have received the Imperial command "firmly to hold and to defend" the fort, and it was from the public Treasury, to blockade the river and sea, and is sweet on our frontiers. You must all exert your strength as brave soldiers, in order that no fragment of the foreign robber may remain. In case there should be any speaking of peace, the speaker shall deal with according to martial law. Did I not love the people of this land? The barbarian rebels certainly would deceive them. You must be faithful, and, with pure heart, trebly obey."

"Capture of the Barrier Forts by the Americans.—

The plan of operations having been agreed upon by the three commanders, early on Friday morning the Cum-fa towed the Levant into a position much nearer the forts, the Barrier stakes alone preventing further progress. The boats of both ships were then manned with a storming party, and the capture of the fort at the entrance of Fidler's Reach resolved on. At 8 A. M. the little Cum-fa (under the able direction of volunteer Capt. W. M. Robbin), with the launches and cutters in tow, started for the fort under cover of the Levant's guns, and in the face of a galling fire from the three forts, the ship whistled and roared over and around her, but she escaped without injury, and returned to the ship unscathed, after having been exposed to a sharp fire for upwards of a half hour, amid the hearty cheers and congratulations of all hands. But not so with the boats. A large eight-inch shot struck the San Jacinto's launch, in charge of first lieutenant Lewis, of that ship, on the starboard bow, killing one man instantly, mortally wounding two others, who died shortly afterward, and wounding two or three slightly. The shot was a hollow one, and, after striking the head in the stern of the boat, quietly reposed there, and remains a captive to the boat's company. The landing was effected without further trouble, and, although the men had to cross a deep ditch up to their knees, and some to their waistbands, the stars and stripes were upon the fort in ten minutes. The landing party reached the fort with but one man injured by a rocket from the retreating Chinese.

The party entered the fort about 9 o'clock, and the work of destruction commenced. The buildings were all set fire to and destroyed, powder and shot thrown into the river, and everything that could be burnt was destroyed. Such guns as could be burst were sent into fragments; those that could not, were spiked, trunions blown off, and so defaced as to be made useless. This fort mounted 48 guns, none of which were less than 24-pounders, and some as high as 40 catties. Two of them were beautiful brass guns, which the landing party turned upon the opposite fort with much effect, to which, however, the Chinese replied with vigor, but without loss to the American side. The work of demolition occupied till past noon, when it became necessary to take measures for further proceedings, and the capture of the Island, or Round Fort, was then determined upon.

"Through the able advice of a gentleman volunteer, present, well-skilled in Chinese warfare and local information, a plan was decided upon, and at about 3 P. M. the troops saluted out of the western gate, and, under cover of the raised berm or road along the river's side, marched up to a point opposite to the southern door of the Round Fort and in the line of the Square Fort, while the boats were being tracked up along the shore. While here, waiting for the boats to come up, some Chinese soldiers made a sally from behind the hill at the Loh Creek pagoda, and discharged volleys of arrows and rocks, but with no effect. They were speedily driven back by the marines and the Portsmouth's howitzers, and made good their retreat to Honam Island.

"By this time the boats had arrived at the embarkation, seeing which the Chinese troops in the Round Fort, knowing that it was all up with them, speedily took to their heels, and the forces landed without opposition at 4 P. M. Thus three of the four forts were captured with the loss of five killed and five wounded on boat and shore duty, and two wounded on board the ships. The Levant suffered but little; two shots in her hull, one through the berth deck, mainmast shot away, and one 32-pounder materially injured by a round shot striking the muzzle of the gun and splitting it to the muzzle ring. One man lost the calf of his leg by a cannon ball.

"This last fort contained 38 guns, some of which were of enormous calibre, and the eastern embrasure or approach from Whampoo was defended by a veritable Leviathan gun, made of brass or copper, 8 inches in the bore and 24 feet in length, its construction showing marks of being of recent casting (within a few years), and upon an improved model. It would well repay one to visit it, and it is to be hoped that the visitors will use every effort to bear away such a magnificent prize. Everything appertaining to this fort was destroyed as far as practicable, but the work was not accomplished; there remained one more fortification to be captured, and the Chinese could be seen reinforcing it with powder and shot during the day, and showing every determination to maintain a vigorous resistance.

"The commanders immediately upon their plan of operations, and by 12 o'clock at night the Fidler's Reach Fort was vacated, and the total force quietly bivouacking in the Island Fort. About midnight the moon arose, and although Chinese soldiers might be seen hurrying to and from the Square Fort, not 600 yards opposite, at 4 A. M. on Saturday morning all hands were called, after a few hours' repose on the cold granite floors of the fort, and the separate divisions were ordered quietly into their respective boats. All preparations were made for the attack by the dawn of day; three howitzers, with their crews and ammunition, were stationed in

the fort on the northern side commanding the Square Fort, and at 5h. 45m. the boats pushed off. As they opened out from the fort, the order was given to fire, and, under cover of the three howitzers, which kept up a withering fire of shrapnel upon the opposite fort, into its centre, through the portholes, and upon the retreating troops, the boats touched the opposite shore, after having been exposed to the raking fire of eight guns, loaded with round shot and grape, and in 15 minutes from the embarkation the flower flag was upon the ramparts of their last stronghold.

"Although it was a perfect shower of grape over, about, and around them, the boats escaped without injury or a man wounded. The Island Fort kept up a fire upon the retreating Celestials until they were out of reach; and, although they rallied once or twice, and honored the victors with a shower of rockets, the advance howitzers drove them back several miles under cover of the villages in the eastern suburbs of Canton. The rest of the day was occupied in the destruction of the two last captured forts; and it is to be hoped that ere the ships withdraw they will raise them to the ground. They were defended by guns of enormous calibre—say from 8 to 10 inch; and the labor of destroying them in earnest cannot well be conceived. There were

Guns, 38  
Fidder's Reach Fort, 38  
Island Fort, 38  
Square Fort, 41

Barrier Fort, 38  
Fidder's Reach Fort, 38  
Island Fort, 38  
Square Fort, 41

Grand total, 165

which are either totally destroyed or rendered unfit for further service. The fortifications were materially injured by the ship's fire, and the loss of 165 guns and the destruction of his most important defences in the very stronghold of the empire must teach His Majesty's Hon. Member of the Privy Council, Mr. Yeh Ming Chin, a lesson in foreign diplomacy he will not soon forget.

"All the officers as well as men vied with each other in acts of daring; and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the gallant Commanders Foote, Bell, and Smith, for their courageous determination on Lieutenants Lewis, Watman, Guthrie, Davenport, English, Carter, and Simpson, for the gallant manner in which they led their separate divisions into action; on Masters Adams, Shepard, and Leul, Belknap, for their very able performances on that musical instrument called a howitzer, which sounded the death knell to many a foe; on Captain Simms and his gallant corps of Marines, who were ever ready to mete out to the foe his deserts, and to preserve the honor of that flag untautished; and, lastly, on the remaining defenders of the ship, who, though their part, and were eager for the fray."

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**SADDLERY HARDWARE,**  
 AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
**TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,**  
 AND  
**Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,**  
 &c., &c., &c.,

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and pecular inducements extended to cash-purchasers.

JAMES D. BROWN & CO.

MEDICAL BAGS,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

Also

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and VALISES,

AT C. PROAL'S,

Jan 30 & Feb 1 70 Third street.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I have been compelled to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to receive them as heretofore at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage of my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

17th Feb.

SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving one per cent. Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; BANK OF NASHVILLE, do; BANK OF THE UNION, do; CITY BANK, do; BANK OF COMMERCE, do; TRADES' BANK, do; BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; NORTHERN BANK, TENN., Clarksville; 113 b&w & Co.

A Cook and Man Servant Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE Cook, without Incurmancy, and an active steady Man to take care of horses, wanted for 1857 by Dr. D. W. YANDELL, 225 J&B Chestnut, between Seventh and Eighth sts.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

128 J&B

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD and OFFICE, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

COAL, GREEN, VALENT AND GREEN STREETS, where he is prepared to fill all orders for Pomeroy and Pittsburg Coal at the lowest market price.

OFFICES also on the west side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, and between Preston and Floyd streets.

113 J&B

JOS. ROBB.

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AMBROTIPIES! Some months ago the different humorists of Louisville endeavored to deceive the public by giving them as easily as possible a name, as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at TROXEL'S Gallery are not hermetically sealed, so not truthful, and liable to fade.

Children and others are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$30.

Also, rights for sale in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist, Main st., between Second and Third, over House of Printers Telegraph Office.

C. S. MALTBY'S

OSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER

EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS

IN LARGE AND SMALL

CANS.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fried Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MCGAULHIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburg and Youghiogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented to be.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for 9 cents per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

128 J&B

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No. 313 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

17th Feb. & J&B

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE subscriber, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cavein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,

W. H. WALKER.

oct 1 J&B

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above property, and a considerable share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor, we will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of

JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot.

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

WALL PAPER of ALL CLASSES

Very complete and perfect, having very recently made large additions of everything and choice in my line of business.

Combining my trade of PAPER HANGER with the sale of Wall Paper enables me to assure the public that they will find it to their interest to give me a call.

In Decorative Hall Papers

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market.

Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of this description of paper, and something entirely new, will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD.

33 J&B

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO-WARE ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

128 J&B

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve

Pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform the public that we are able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully

refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition with the *Premier Pianos of New York and Boston*.

Prizing and Piano Waterhouse corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

128 J&B

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

DEALERS' HATS of our own manufacture, very light and finish, for sale by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

FUR GLOVES in great variety at

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S, 455 Main st.

SOFT HATS of every description, style, and quality for

sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

LUMIN'S EXTRACTS for sale at

W. W. TALBOT'S, 2

455 Main st.

GEORGE BLANCHARD,

Opposite the Galt House.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN HAND.

He has just received a large and superior assortment.

Call soon and examine for yourselves.

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## EVENING BULLETIN.

**A FATAL AFFRAY.**—A difficulty occurred at Hampden Sidney College on Tuesday evening, between two students, E. A. Langhorne, of Lynchburg, and a son of Dr. Edie, of Christianburg. They met the next morning in a passage of the college, and Edie was stabbed to the heart and died in a few minutes. Langhorne was arrested.

**Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of Boston, whose clerical delinquency we have noticed, has been examined by a committee of the leading clergymen of the Baptist Church in that city, and acquitted of the charges affecting his moral character. In the course of the examination, Mr. Kellogg owned up to one offense, as follows:**

In reply to questions, Mr. K. stated that he spoke of his friend as his lady—not at any time as his wife. He would say, if he omitted to state before, that he asked the landlord of the house for Bourbon whisky. He wished it understood that he did not claim to have taken it by prescription of any physician, but that he had heard it recommended as a remedy for weak lungs.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)  
The Central American Treaty—Official and Semi-Official Organ—The Funeral, etc.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1857.

I perceive that you have copied into the Journal a paragraph to the effect: "It is believed in Washington that the Dallas and Claremont Treaty will not be taken up by the Senate till the special session of that body." As opposed to this "belief," I can certainly state that last week the Senate agreed to "take up" the treaty on the 23d inst., and would have done so had it not been for the interruption of business occasioned by the death of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks. The committee on Foreign Relations made a favorable report upon the subject. It is, however, not certain that it will be ratified during the present session, as a two-thirds vote is necessary for that purpose, and as it is not thought expedient, pending the troubles in Central America, to take final action.

General Walker defeated, and a stable government established in Nicaragua, there would be no great difficulty in accomplishing the objects agreed upon by Great Britain and the United States. Under all the circumstances, it is the belief of astute Senators that nothing must pass before the treaty shall be fully consummated.

The proceedings consequent upon the death of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks attracted dense crowds to the Capitol. The solemn services were marred by Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, who seized the opportunity to justify the "scene in the Senate chamber"—the attack upon Mr. Sumner, and, this conduct on his part produced so much excitement that many of the friends of Mr. Sumner abruptly left the hall and declined to go to the funeral. But their disgust was not exceeded by that of the immediate friends of the deceased. Mr. Savage, of Tennessee, volunteered this speech: he was not one of the chosen orators. Col. Orr and other South Carolina members privately obtained the consent of Savage that the offensive part of his speech should be omitted from print. I learn that the reporter of the Associated Press was requested to leave out the exceptional language, but duty forbade such an emasculation.

Colonel Savage, it may be recollect, joined the American party, two years ago, and made strong speeches in the councils of this District; but after he returned to Tennessee he took the stamp as a full-blooded "anti-Know-Nothing"—a fire-eating Democrat; and triumphed over Gen. Calhoun, the accomplished and noble-hearted Clerk of the House of Representatives. The speech of Savage is considered by everybody to be in character with his name.

In a former letter, I spoke of the anxiety, on the part of several politicians, to secure the patronage of the next administration for the support of a newspaper, as a tender to the "Washington Union," a print to occupy a position similar to that of the "Evening Star," which shuns occasional light on subjects which are considered beneath the dignity of the acknowledged organ. The editor of the latter is willing to "sell out" for twenty thousand dollars; but those who are seeking to secure the advertising, etc., from Mr. Buchanan act as if they intend to start a new concern, concurring "bright and fair" from the fourth of March next.

Among the projectors of a new minor organ, or semi-official journal, is Major John P. Heiss, once proprietor of the "Nashville Union," afterwards a joint owner, with Father Ritchie, of the Washington Union, and lately connected with the New Orleans Delta; a gentleman intimately concerned with Nicaraguan affairs, and left here by Father Vigil (the Walker-Rivas minister) to attend to the affairs of that distracted country. The Major is enterprising, and imbued with the go-ahead spirit; and I should not be surprised if he were to outstrip his competitors in the race for the patronage.

As to the Union newspaper, no expense will be spared to make it interesting; and, from the programme, as already concluded, it will "reflect," more than any similar journal heretofore, the views and purposes of Mr. Buchanan's administration.

**VERITAS.**

**THE WEATHER AT THE SOUTH.**—The weather has been the coldest known for twenty years at least. Besides the injury done upon the coast, the interior of the country has suffered an almost unparalleled loss of life from the intensity of the cold weather. As an example, we observe in the delayed Richmond and Petersburg papers not less than eight or ten instances in that vicinity where persons were either frozen to death or greatly injured. Of these, the following is an example, taken from a Richmond paper of last week:

Mr. Leander Baughan, a citizen of Hanover co., was found frozen to death on Sunday last, on the mountain road, twenty-four miles from Richmond. Two other persons, named Askew and Mills, and a little boy, son of the latter, who were in company, were nearly or quite frozen.

At Wilmington, N. C., on the 20th, it is stated that Cape Fear river was frozen over. At Norfolk the thermometer fell to 1 degree below zero on Friday, being about 9 degrees lower than anything before experienced in that warmly situated city. At Petersburg, Va., on the same day it was 10 degrees below zero, being an absolutely unparalleled temperature in that quarter. In Columbus, Ga., the range was within 7 or 8 degrees of zero; at Augusta on the same day (Monday) 6 degrees above zero; at Atlanta 2 degrees, and at Athens 3 degrees below zero, with the river frozen over and sleigh bells and skates in fashion. There was nine or ten inches of snow in the same vicinity. Ice formed at Columbus 2 inches thick. In Florida, Sunday and Monday (17th and 18th) were two of the coldest nights ever felt in Florida. Such at least is the experience of the oldest citizen of Tallahassee. The thermometer fell in some places to within 12 and at others to 10 degrees of zero. Slight snow in Quincy and St. Marks on Sunday.

**Death of Marshal Radetzky.**—The oldest military chieftain of distinction in the world has just died in Italy. Count Joseph Radetzky, commander of the Austrian army in Italy, was born in Trebitz, in Bohemia, 1766, and was thus over ninety years of age. His military life began in 1781, when he was appointed a cadet in a cavalry regiment, and has taken part in every war in which Austria has been engaged from that time to the present. He figured under the Archduke Charles in all his battles with Napoleon. His commission as Major-General dates from the year 1801, fifty-six years ago. In 1809, after the battle of Erlangen, in which he distinguished himself, he was appointed field-marshal, lieutenant, and chief of a regiment of Hussars. He has held successively the Governorship of Ofen, of Olmütz, and of Lemburg, and in 1822 he was appointed Commander-General of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

**Sad Accident.**—Master Alfred Taylor, son of Brevet Lieut. Col. Taylor, 1st Artillery, United States Army, was thrown from his horse, on Elizabeth st., and so injured that he died of his wounds.

*Bronsonville (Texas) Flag.*

**MARRIED.**

On Tuesday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. W. W. Evans, Andrew R. McKnight, Esq., to Miss Sarah L. Parks, all of Jefferson county.

**TERRELL TRAGEDY IN CALIFORNIA.**—From the Columbia correspondent of the San Joaquin Republican we extract the following:

A horrible tragedy was enacted in our town today, and would afford a thrilling narrative for a novelist. Love, jealousy, revenge, murder, and suicide are the condiments in this last bloody dish, and the details are so shocking, that albeit we are in this State accustomed to sanguinary transactions, yet this is so terrible that the particulars will hardly be believed. Within the past week the old public gambling-houses have been re-opened, and the vices of 1849 and 1850 flourish as largely as they did in those periods. To the attractions of music and minstrels are now added the pretty faces of lewd women, who seem to handle the cards as dexterously as their male synomyns. A few days since John Cardinell, formerly a resident of our town, returned with a very beautiful Castilian woman, and, together, opened a gaming-table. The woman had attractive features and good address, and consequently was very successful. On Friday last, a well-dressed, gentlemanly appearing Spaniard arrived in town in quest of this woman. He stated that formerly she was his mistress at Mokelumne Hill, but that subsequently he had married her. It appeared that they had been living at the hill during the last four years; that they were of the better class of their country people, and that at one time he was possessed of considerable property.

The woman refused to return with her husband, and it seems, their separation was finally agreed upon. This morning he concluded he would return to Mokelumne Hill without the woman, and, to enable him to do so, borrowed a sum of money sufficient for his fare from Cardinell. Instead of doing so, however, he went to a store and purchased a pistol, and had it well loaded. About 10 o'clock he proceeded to the residence of the woman, and found Cardinell absent, but a stranger present. His action betrayed no intention of murder. He spoke affectionately to her, reproved her for her lack of love, said life was no longer bearable to him, that he could not exist with the knowledge of her faithlessness, and that she should not live and be the mistress of another man. The woman replied to him that they were both poor, and that the step she had taken was necessary to procure her a livelihood. She had scarcely finished speaking when he pulled a pistol and fired at her breast, the ball taking effect below the left nipple. He looked at her a moment, and seemed to grieve over her agony. The persons present ran to give the alarm, but before they were enabled to do so, he again cocked his pistol, turned the muzzle to his own breast, and fired, the ball performing his heart. He died almost instantly, but the woman is still lingering, although there is no chance for her recovery.

The execution consequent upon the murder and suicide is intense, and the scene of the tragedy has been visited by hundreds. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon, and the jury found a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, held in the vestry room February 2, 1857, upon reception of the letter of resignation of Rev. J. S. Wallace as assistant minister in this parish, take this occasion to express their sympathies; he was not one of the chosen orators. Col. Orr and other South Carolina members privately obtained the consent of Savage that the offensive part of his speech should be omitted from print. I learn that the reporter of the Associated Press was requested to leave out the exceptional language, but duty forbade such an emasculation.

Resolved, That, upon the assumption on the part of Mr. Wallace of the duties of Rector in his new parish of St. Paul's, in this city, this Vestry assure him of their best wishes and prayers, that the blessings of the great Head of the Church may rest abundantly upon him personally and professionally.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Rev. Mr. Wallace, signed by the Rector and the Secretary of the Vestry, and published in the paper of this city.

H. M. DENISON, Rector.

S. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

DIED,

On Monday, the 2d inst., at his residence in this city, JAMES EDWIS BREED, in the 40th year of his age.

In Nicaragua, WORDEN POPE, son of Patrick and Sarah L. Pope, in the 20th year of his age.

In New Orleans, on the 24th ult., of consumption, WM. A. MORRITT, in the 50th year of his age, formerly of this city.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., after a short illness, JAMES D. JENSEN, formerly of Halifax county, N. C., but for the last 11 years a resident of this city.

DR. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping-Cough, Asthma, and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cure, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use many, may almost all attacks of disease upon the lungs or throat, are arrested and thus are saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who do neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of disease will have cause to deplore it when it is too late.

Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need not be given to the American people—they have living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose whole health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in my American Almanac, which the agent below names has to furnish gratis for every one.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

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